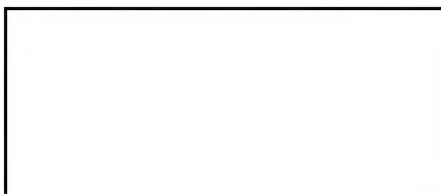


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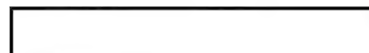
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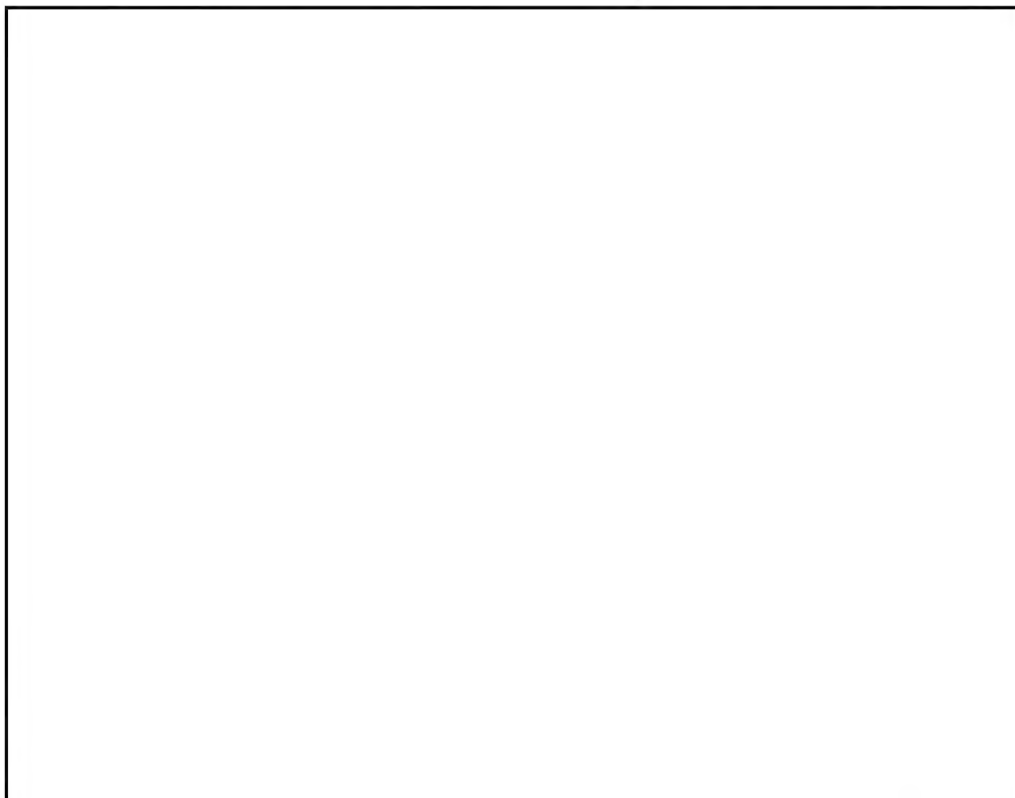
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**5. BRITAIN REPORTED STILL CONSIDERING WITHDRAWAL FROM UN**

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The Norwegian United Nations delegation believes the British are continuing to give serious consideration to possible withdrawal from the UN, according to Ambassador Lodge. Study of such a move was

begun in London some weeks before the Bermuda conference, and led to exploratory British approaches to several Western European governments. The British decided, however, not to take a position at Bermuda that Britain and others should withdraw.

**Comment**

The issue of British withdrawal from the UN--on which the Macmillan government has taken no public stand--probably has urgency largely because of pressure on the government from anti-UN elements of the Conservative Party. These elements may have gained an influential spokesman for their views in Lord Salisbury, who resigned from the government on 29 March. The American embassy in London had reported earlier that British dissatisfaction with the UN is accompanied by considerable anti-American sentiment.

Various European countries, including France, Belgium and the Netherlands, have contrasted the UN's actions on Suez unfavorably with those in Hungary. They have long held reservations about the UN's encroachment on sovereign rights, especially in administering colonies.

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## 6. TITO TO PROTEST BULGANIN'S CHARGES

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[REDACTED] The Yugoslav ambassador in Moscow is to be instructed to protest the charges against the Yugoslav leaders made on 27 March by Soviet premier Bulganin, according to a high Yugoslav Foreign Ministry official. The official stated that, while it was clear Moscow wanted to isolate the Yugoslavs from contact with the Soviet camp, it was somewhat "surprising that such a crude Stalinist way" was being taken.

### Comment

Bulganin, in a speech at the Hungarian-Soviet friendship meeting containing the sharpest explicit accusation leveled at the Yugoslavs since Stalin's death, charged Yugoslavia with giving Nagy practical as well as verbal support. He also said it is "not permissible for Communists" to characterize the Hungarian "counterrevolution"--as the Yugoslavs had--as originally a true revolution of the people.

In order to strike a definitive blow at "national Communism," Moscow may be hoping to goad the Yugoslavs into taking some action that would make the break complete and open; so far, Belgrade, hoping to preserve whatever influence it can in Eastern Europe, has merely replied in kind to the Soviet charges.

## 7. SITUATION IN INDONESIA

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The formateur of the Indonesian cabinet, Suwirjo, returned his mandate to President Sukarno on 2 April following his failure to form a cabinet in accordance with the president's instructions. Sukarno announced that he would take further action "in a day or two."

By "further action" Sukarno may have in mind simply the appointment of another formateur, or he may accede to the demands of Moslem and Christian parties that he personally head a "presidential cabinet" which would include former vice president Hatta.

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# 8. ELECTION DELAY BRINGS POLITICAL CRISIS IN ARGENTINA

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President Aramburu's announcement on 30 March that national elections in Argentina, once promised by the end of 1957, will be held on 23 February 1958 was followed by an attempt by Air Minister Krause to withdraw air force support from the regime. Krause has been dismissed, and high air force leaders, who support Krause, are demanding a voice in the choice of his successor.

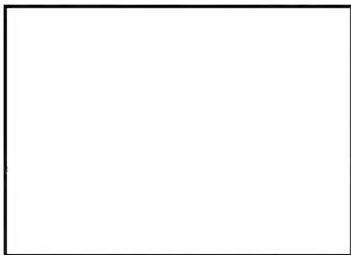
With the possible exception of the naval air corps, army and navy leaders reportedly are backing Aramburu against Krause. High-level military meetings are continuing, however, and security precautions, including antiaircraft defense, have been strengthened.

Aramburu's "political calendar," which he said was "irrevocable," calls for the election of a constituent assembly on 28 July, general elections on 23 February, and installation of a new government on 1 May 1958. The bulk of the armed forces appear to desire elections without delay, but they would be reluctant to revolt unless they become convinced that this postponement is only the first of several.

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**9. NEW GENERAL STRIKE THREATENS  
HAITIAN GOVERNMENT**

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Port-au-Prince was virtually paralyzed on 1 April by a general strike protesting against the government of Provisional President Franck Sylvain. The strike was called by six presidential candidates to support their demands that Sylvain reorganize his cabinet and end alleged favoritism toward a seventh candidate, Francois Duvalier.

General strikes forced out of office the two preceding presidents, Paul Magloire and Joseph Nemours Pierre-Louis, and the present regime may also be forced to resign. In that event, the most likely successor would be a military junta.



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